BASIC PRINCIPLES
FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING

- Integrate risk management into Mission, Planning, Preparation, and Execution.

- Making risk decisions at the Appropriate Level in the Chain of Command.

- Accepting NO Unnecessary Risk.

RISK MANAGEMENT ASSISTS THE COMMANDER OR LEADER IN--

- Conserving lives and resources and avoiding unnecessary risk.

- Making an informed decision to implement a COA.

- Identifying feasible and effective control measures where specific standards do not exist.

- Providing reasonable alternatives for mission accomplishment.

RISK MANAGEMENT DOES N0T--

- Inhibit the commander's and leader's flexibility and initiative.

- Remove risk altogether, or support a zero defects mindset.

- Require a GO/NO-GO decision.

- Sanction or justify violating the law.

- Remove the necessity for standard drills, tactics, techniques, and procedures.

THE FIVE STEPS

- STEP 1. Identify hazards.
- STEP 2. Assess hazards to determine
    risks.
- STEP 3. Develop controls and make risk
    decisions.
- STEP 4. Implement controls.
- STEP 5. Supervise and evaluate.

TWO TYPES OF RISKS

- **Tactical Risks** –risk concerned with hazards that exist because of the presence of either the enemy or an adversary. It applies to all levels of war and across the spectrum of operations.

- **Accident Risk**–includes all operational risk considerations other than tactical risk. It includes risks to the friendly force. It also includes risks posed to civilians by an operation. As well as an operations impact on the environment.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS
Step One

Identify Hazards

- Mission
- Enemy
- Weather/Terrain
- Time
- Civilians

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS
Step Two

Assess Hazards to Determine Risks

- Sub-Step A: Assess Threat Probability
- Sub-Step B: Assess Threat Severity
- Sub-Step C: Estimate Risk Levels

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS
Step Three

- Develop Controls
- Make Risk Decisions

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS
Step Four

Implement Controls

- Make Implementation Clear
- Coordinate and Communicate
- Provide Support

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS
Step Five

- Supervise

- Evaluate

FRATRICIDE DEFINED

"The employment of friendly weapons that results in the unforeseen and unintentional death or injury of friendly personnel or damage to friendly equipment." (FM 17-98)

EFFECTS OF FRATRICIDE

- Loss of confidence in unit's leadership.
- Increasing self-doubt among leaders.
- Hesitancy in the employment of supporting combat systems.
- Over supervision of units.
- Hesitancy in the conduct of night operations.

EFFECTS OF FRATRICIDE, (cont)

- Loss of aggressiveness in maneuver (fire and movement).

- Loss of initiative.

- Disrupted operations.

- General degradation of unit cohesiveness, morale, and combat power.

CAUSES OF FRATRICIDE

- Failures in the direct fire control plan.
- Land and navigation failures.
- Failures in combat identification.
- Inadequate control measures.
- Failures in reporting and communications.
- Weapons errors.
- Battlefield hazards.